Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 19, of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1792. [Whole No. 431.]

The following Account of
GUM ELASTIC, OR INDIAN RUBBER,
is taken from *THE BEE.*
By Dr. ANDERSON, *of Edinburgh.*

On the uses that may be made of Coutchouc, Elastic Gum, or Indian Rubber, in Arts and Manufactures, with an account of the manner of obtaining and manufacturing it.

THE substance which forms the object of our present disquisition is called *Coutchouc*, by the natives of the country where it is spontaneously produced. It is denominated *elastic gum*, or *elastic resin*, by philosophers in Europe; but it is now generally known in the shops by the name of *Indian rubber*; a substance that few of our readers are not acquainted with. It is a firm, tough, pliable substance, greatly resembling some kinds of leather; but it possesses a degree of elasticity that cannot be equalled by any known substance in nature. It admits of being stretch'd out in every direction to an astonishing degree; and when the distending power is removed, it recovers its former shape and appearance. It neither can be dissolved in water, in ardent spirits, in acids, nor alkaline liquors, in the ordinary state of our atmosphere. Oils, in some measure, act upon it; but the vitriolic æther is the only complete solvent of it that is as yet known. It is inflammable, and burns with a clear steady flame, emitting then a slight smell, not at all disagreeable. When exposed to a cold air, it is more hard and rigid than under a milder temperature, but it neither becomes fluid, nor loses its elasticity, till it be exposed to a much more intense degree of heat than is ever experienced in any climate on the globe. It may, however, be melted by a very intense degree of heat; and then it assumes a thick viscid appearance, like some kinds of semi-fluid oils. And having once been reduced to that state, it cannot be again made to acquire its former consistence or elasticity.

This substance is now well known to be the inspissated juice of a tree. The natives in those regions where this tree abounds, extract the juice by making longitudinal incisions in the bark. It bleeds freely, and the juice, in a thick state of semi-fluidity, is collected into vessels placed to receive it at the bottom of the tree. It is then, by means of a brush, spread upon moulds prepared for the purpose, and suffered to dry in the sun, or before a fire, which, by evaporating the moisture, soon brings it to the state in which it is sent over to us. By adding successive layers above each other, it may be brought to any degree of thickness wanted; and by varying the form of the mould, it may be made to assume any shape or appearance you incline; which shape, as has been said, it will ever afterwards retain, if no distending force be applied to alter it.

From this simple detail of facts, it is easy to see, that the uses to which this substance might be applied in arts and manufactures are innumerable, and such as can be effected by no other known substance in nature. Yet so blind have mankind hitherto been to these advantages, that no attempts have been made in any accessible region where extensive manufactures could be established, either to cultivate the tree that produces it, or to induce the natives to send the juice in its fluid state to Europe, where it could be properly manufactured. All that has been done is, to suffer the natives to mould it into the form of a small kind of bottles, which is found to answer some purpose among themselves; and these, when brought to Europe, are applied to scarcely any other use than being cut to pieces for the purpose of effacing marks made upon paper by a black lead pencil, or that of idly amusing children by stretching it out, and observing how perfectly it again recovers it pristine form, after having been distended to a great length in any direction. We amuse ourselves with the phenomenon without profiting by it, as children used to be amused with the attraction of amber, before the phenomena of electricity were explained.

It is now time, that we should begin to make some use of this very valuable substance, which, probably, a hundred years hence, will administer in a variety of ways to the accommodation of our descendants. With that view, I shall here venture to point out a few of the useful purposes it may be made to answer; not doubting but the invention of men, whenever they can get the materials in their hands in abundance, will discover a variety of other important purposes it will serve, that have not as yet been dreamt of.

1st. This substance so much resembles leather, that it naturally occurs that it might be employed for the purpose of making boots. These would not only admit of being made in the neatest shape that could be imagined, but also, by being impervious to water, or the other corrosive liquors above named, would be sufficient to protect men from wet, though standing in water. For seamen, fishermen and others, who are by their business obliged to wade in water, such boots would be of the greatest utility. The feet and legs might thus be protected from the action of even acids or alkaline substances themselves, wherever that should become necessary.

2d. *Gloves* of this substance would be so soft and pliable, as to allow the fingers perfect action, and in those kinds of businesses, that require artificers to put their hands among acids or corrosive liquors, they may become highly convenient.

3d. *Caps.* The uses that might be made of this substance for defending the head from wet, are infinitely various, and might prove highly beneficial. A thin covering of this substance might be made for travelling hats, which, without adding any ensible weight, would be perfectly impervious by wet of any kind. Every other kind of covering for the head, might be thus rendered water tight, merely by giving them a slight coat of coutchouc, which would in no sensible degree alter their other qualities. Bathing caps in particular, could thus be made extremely commodious, and at a small expence. This could be done, by covering with a coat of coutchouc an elastic stocking cap, which, merely by being pulled tight over the head, would embrace every part of it all round, so as to prevent the entrance of water. The stocking and the covering being equally elastic, they would contract and expand together without any sort of difficulty.

4th. *Umbrellas.*—Neck-pieces of silk, or other materials, cloaks or travelling coats of any sort, that should be judged proper, could thus be rendered perfectly water tight, without destroying their pliability in the smallest degree. It would only be necessary to cover them with a coat of this soft varnish after they were made, so as to close up the seams. Buckets too, all of canvas, or any other cheap substance, might be made water tight and incorruptible, by merely covering them with this matter. Vessels also for holding water and other liquors, that would not be liable to breakage, might thus be made of any size or shape at a small expence. In short, it would take too much room to attempt to enumerate half the uses that might be made of it in the household way.

5th. In the army and navy, its uses would be still more numerous and important. *Tents* are an article of very great expence: The canvas for them must be of the very best quality and closest texture; and after all, they are seldom proof against continued rain. At any rate, the vicissitudes of weather soon rot the canvas, and make a new supply in a short time be necessary. Were these tents covered with a coat of this substance, the entrance of rain through it would not only be altogether precluded, but also, the very wetting of the canvas itself would be prevented, and of course its durability be augmented to a tenfold degree. On the same principle, the sails of a ship would not only be made to hold the wind in the most complete manner, but by being covered by a thin coat of it on both sides, the sail cloth itself could never be wetted, and of course, its durability be augmented, while its flexibility would not be diminished. Other uses to which it could be applied in the army and navy, are so numerous, as not to admit of being here specified. It is only necessary barely to mention, that on a military expedition, to have a vessel capable of containing fluids, which, when empty, admits of being wrapped up like a handkerchief and put into the pocket, might on some occasions be of inestimable value; and the same at sea.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The following Pasquinade on the Abbe MAURY, *it is said appeared in Rome.*

"ROME is in mourning. O Pius the sixth, now that you are loading with favors a man, whom religion, learning, and his country equally disavow—deign then to listen to Pasquin, and acknowledge your error. As the organ of public opinion, I am more infallible than yourself—Born of an obscure family, Maury had the baseness to blush at his origin—educated from his youth upwards in the arts of intrigue and hypocrisy, he grew ambitious of the honors of the academy and the wealth of the church. According as either was prosperous he courted the atheistical Alembert or the jesuitical Beaumont. He preached up atheism and calumniated philosophy. Convinced of the weakness of his abilities, he removed his rivals from the sacred tribunal by the most infamous accusations—In the heat of brutality he has endeavored to seize by force the favors of unsuspecting beauty and innocence, and has been known to assume the character of an assassin to be received as a lover.—Decorated with literary titles, obtained by the basest apostacy, enriched by the wealth of a church he had treated with the blackest ingratitude, still his ambition was unsatisfied: always imitating the serpent, which to raise itself, must creep, he became the defender and patron of slavery, and hired out his pen to a despotic minister—this vile supporter of tyranny was invited by the disaffected clergy of France, to intrude himself among the representatives of a people who are determined to be free, &c.—Such is the portrait of the Abbe Maury.—O Pius, we pardon you, your effeminate luxury, your hypocritical pilgrimages, your insolent profusion and your antichristian policy—but who can, without indignation, see a traiterous Judas elevated to apostolical dignity, and the Roman purple disgraced by a Pope who is only deserving of the purple of the galley slaves."

ON PRIDE.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

"As love of pleasure into pain betrays,
So most grow infamous through love of praise."

IT is rather whimsical, if the above aphorism is true, that the motive to action, with the means and acquisition, should so generally reverse each other. Distinction is the object of pride: Infamy its acquisition, when the means are not selected by virtue, nor directed by judgment. It is not difficult to read this truth in common characters—Those whimsical beings, who, through poverty, laziness, or misanthropy, get into the habits of peculiarity in manners and dress, by neglecting, or combating the general opinion and taste of the world, are not only denied its applauses, but meet is reproaches and contempt, and are no otherwise distinguished, than by their distance the wrong way from the favourites of mankind.—This is a broad subject. Perhaps it would be easy to trace all the crimes that disgrace human nature to this one powerful propensity, the love of distinction. This is the real cause why one half of the world is bowed down, and enslaved by the burden and tyranny of the other half—why the lofty towers and the splendid monuments of human glory, have been reared and decorated in one age, and broken down and totally swept away in the next. It will ever be the case, while we value no more the consciousness of merit, than the attributes of it stolen from the world, by false appearances and pretences, that true fame, like the decayed titles of a once valuable and honorable nobility, descended to a degenerate progeny, will depreciate, and lose its original stamp and principles, in the general plunder of envy, ambition, accident and knavery. And the error and evil consequences, in the one case, is a very exact resemblance of them in the other. In both cases, real worth has as little encouragement to expect, as it has of motive to obtain, the distinction of mankind. In a society where this object, so important to its glory and safety, has lost its power to inspire a benevolent, emulative and patriotic disposition, the weak and simple members of it have every thing to apprehend from the cunning and powerful.

Much has been written, and many severe things said, against pride: Yet it is perhaps as necessary a propensity as grows out of human nature. Because I have wounded my finger with my knife, I do not think proper to batter its edge—Neither should the moralist, in zealous revenge for the blood it has spilt, endeavor to eradicate pride from the heart. The object to which it is directed, should be selected by reason, so likewise should the means. And then, like the breeze that fills the sail, or the spur to a dull horse, it adds a stimulator as well as an impetus to progress and acquisition.

FROM THE (NEW-YORK) WEEKLY MUSEUM.

A CURIOUS FACT.

IN the month of June of the present year, a Pea-hen in the Alms-house garden, set on a number of eggs, but whenever she quitted the nest, the Peacock (as their manner is) would destroy some of them, until at length she had left but one. A large house-cat, which much frequented the garden, probably having observed how matters had been conducted, now paid more than ordinary attention, and took it upon her, whenever the hen left the nest, to take her place, and lye spread very broad on the egg, until the hen returned, when she would very orderly deliver up her charge to the natural owner; and so it was, that in the fullness of time, their united vigilance and care, produced a fine Pea-chick. Now the end Puss had in view, in this curious process of incubation, is submitted to the naturalist, whether she meant to contribute what she could towards the production, or, whether it was to guard the sacred deposits from the depredations of the wanton destroyer.

P. S. Miss, or more properly (since she has a young one) Mistress Puss and the chicken are often seen together in the garden, while the hen at a distance seems apprehensive of no danger, but happy in the confidence of the friendly grimalkin.

PARIS, May 2.

TWO conventional treaties are communicated this day from the minister of foreign affairs to the Assembly, and are decreed; the one with prince Loweinstheim, the other with the reigning prince of Salm Salm. These two treaties, when ratified by the National Assembly will serve as an answer to all the host of slanders with which certain powers have affected to stigmatize a great nation, who have vindicated themselves into freedom, and who wish to oppose their enemies with no other weapons than reason and justice.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, May 12.

ON the motion of M. Dumas, it was decreed, that the formation of courts-martial should be left to the Generals who command the different armies.

M. Gaudet made some severe sarcastic remarks on the conduct of M. de la Fayette, and asked whether such a General should have the power of enacting military laws: His remarks, however, were not productive of any effect.

The Minister for the Interior Department said, that Paris was full of foreigners; and that he was greatly alarmed for the safety of the capital, suspecting that some dark designs were in agitation, which the present police could not discover.—Referred to the committee of twelve.

Decreed, "That the immense heap of papers and parchments which relate to the Nobility, and collected from various monasteries, &c. and deposited in the Church des Grands Augustins, shall be burned."

M. Hussey de Robecourt said, on the occasion, that the Assembly were a set of Goths—*Au feu! au feu!* resounded from all parts of the Hall, and the conflagration was accordingly decreed.

M. Carnot, jun. moved, "That the regiment of King's Swiss Guards be no longer in the King's service, but in the service of the Nation; that the National Guard of Honor be responsible to the Nation for the safety of the King's person, and not liable to receive orders from the Officers of the Guards paid by the King."—This motion was adjourned.

Decreed, That the Commanders in Chief shall have the privilege of appointing Commandants of Garrisons, &c. from among the Captains and Officers of superior rank, who, beside the emoluments attached to Commandants, shall still receive the pay, as Officers, according to their rank."

LONDON, May 3.

Revolution in Poland.

This day being the first anniversary of the peaceful and dignified Revolution in Poland, (a Revolution which gave to that country a new, a nobler, and more secure existence among the Nations) a company, consisting of near sixty persons, dined at the Mitre-Tavern, Mitre-Court, Aldgate, in commemoration of an event which so happily demonstrated the increasing light and liberality of the age.

FRANKFORT, May 1.

The Election of the Emperor is fixed for the 4th of July.

COBLENTZ, May 5.

The King of Hungary has at last given the answer that the unfortunate Princes have waited for some time—he tells them, that he is not yet chief of the Empire, and that he cannot dispose of any thing, or put them in active service; but that as soon as hostilities shall begin, they shall be so.

May 6. The Elector of Treves, by a formal decree, has ordered all the French Emigrants to quit his Electorate; and has requested the Charge des Affaires of France, resident here, to make his intention known to the French government—his sedulous desire to live on terms of friendship and peace with France, and of his hopes, that the French nation would not, in consequence, attack his dominions.

☞ It was in this electorate, that the head-quarters of the French refugee Princes and Nobles, was established.

MADRID, May 6.

A new order of Nobility was the last week established—It consists entirely of Ladies, patronized by the Queen, and are styled "The Royal order of Queen Maria-Louisa."

Count d'Aranda, the Prime Minister, has conciliated the esteem and confidence of the nation. He endeavours to ameliorate the situation of the numerous victims to the ambition and hatred of his predecessors. Several exiles have been recalled. To judge by exterior marks, our connection with France becomes daily more favorable.

May 8. M. Bourgoing, the new Ambassador of France, has been formally introduced at this Court, and his credentials received.

SWITZERLAND.

May 5. The French troops took possession of Parentine the 29th April, after the Austrians had left it. The people of all degrees welcomed the arrival of the French, with "*Vive la nation Francais*," and other expressions of friendship and regard.

BOSTON, July 25.

The French papers the Editor has received, give the latest intelligence from France, yet arrived. They do not however (and they are impartial) contain a word respecting either the late intended flight of the French King, or the *miraculous* destruction of the 15,000 troops of France, in a third engagement with the Austrians and Russians; which the English papers have been so *particular* in detailing—and which the American papers have been so *faithful* in copying. A summary of what they do contain, is—That the National Assembly has been agitated by a suspicion, that there existed in Paris, a club inimical to France, the members of which had access to the Councils of the King, and conveyed information of every measure to Foreign Courts, even before they were divulged in France—That the King had addressed the Assembly on this subject, assuring them, if such a body did exist, of which he was doubtful, that he would take the most efficacious measures to discover its members, and to defeat their machinations. At the same time he cautions the Assembly against being led into intemperate measures, by reports and conjectures spread among them solely to deceive them.—That a decree had been debated for banishing from France, all the Clergy, who do not take the civic oath.—That a census of the inhabitants of Paris was in agitation, in order to discover their occupations, means of subsistence, and probable objects.—That the revolution spirit of the nation had not abated, but daily displayed itself in patriotic gifts and public sacrifices.—That the most effective means appear to be taking to establish a severe discipline in the armies—to effect which, Gen. Rochambeau had been prevailed on, notwithstanding the ill state of his health, to continue his command of the Northern army—and Gen. Luckner to return to his command on the Rhine—And that measures were in train for the most exemplary punishment of the murderers of Gen. Dillon.—In short, notwithstanding the agitation and intemperance of a part of the nation, which discovers itself in many base and impolitic transactions, there appears a cool, determined spirit in the great body thereof, which must rise superior to every disastrous event, and which must eventually establish their glorious Revolution, on the broad and solid basis of due Equality and Freedom.

The Assignats of France, like the "Old Conti" of America, is a thermometer by which we can judge of the state of the nation. On the 22d May, 100 livres in silver, commanded 163 livres in assignats—an inconsiderable depreciation, considering the then situation of the kingdom.

At the close of the poll for the choice of Directors of the Union Bank, on Thursday last, it appeared that the number of votes for each candidate was as follows:—Joseph Blake, 1397; Benjamin Greene, 1348; Nathaniel Fellowes, 1268; Samuel Salisbury, 1252; Moses Gill, 1244; David Greene, 1229; Samuel Brown, 1149; William Smith, 1041; Samuel Blodget, jun. 1041; Perez Morton, 982; Samuel Sewall, 959; Samuel Phillips, 937; Benjamin Austin, jun. 924; Samuel Dexter, jun. 874; John Derby, 735; and Oliver Wendell, 636. The 12 first having the highest number, were chosen.

WORCESTER, July 26.

We have the pleasure of informing the public that the gentlemen who are now in this town, on the survey of a canal from Connecticut river to Boston, have discovered a very natural and easy communication from the Connecticut, by Miller's River to the Nashua, and from thence to Lancaster. It is sincerely wished they may be as successful from Lancaster by this town to Boston. Such a water communication would be as highly dignifying to government as it would be advantageous to the capital of this commonwealth, to the western counties, and the states of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

ALBANY, July 26.

The dwelling-house of a Mr. Brock, near Johnstown, was lately destroyed by fire—when three of his children perished in the flames, and the whole of his house-hold furniture and wearing apparel was consumed.—This very melancholy affair happened in the morning, when neither Mr. Brock nor his wife were at home—she had gone about a mile distance to milk her cows, and when she returned the house was nearly consumed.

The dwelling-house and blacksmith's shop of Mr. Nathaniel Burr, also near Johnstown, was likewise destroyed by fire a short time since, together with 100 dollars in bank bills, which he had a few days before obtained by mortgaging his farm to the loan office, and all his house-hold furniture, wearing apparel and working tools, except two or three articles.

BATH SPRING WATERS.

Several chemical experiments have been made on these medicinal waters, by different medical gentlemen. They agree that the waters contain a neutral salt, which most probably is the vitriolic acid combined with an earth. Further experiment will determine this point with greater certainty. The only ingredients used were nitrated silver, nitrated mercury, lime-water, fixed vegetable and pure volatile alkalies and nutgalls. Evaporation and distillation were had recourse to.

Their operations upon the human body are undoubted. Generally when half a pint is taken a nausea is immediately excited; when larger quantities are drank, they prove laxative with some, to others they act as an emetic, and they generally increase their appetite.

Upon the whole, the gentlemen of the faculty conclude that the waters may be of great service in diseases originating from a redundancy of bile, and relaxations of the stomach and bowels being also a most excellent cold bath, they may be advantageously used in cases of chronic rheumatisms, and of general debility.

ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) July 26.

On Sunday last the following melancholy accident happened at the camp near this town. Serj. KEECH, of Capt. Hannah's company, going through the manual exercise with a Corporal, the latter had chanced to take up a musket which, for a particular purpose, had been left loaded. When they came to the fatal words —"*Present—Fire*"—The Corporal did so, and lodged the contents in the Serjeant's body—which instantly put a period to his existence!

Serjeant KEECH was a young man of great military promise. His zeal for the service—his correct deportment—and exemplary conduct—render his loss a subject of general regret, both in and out of the company.

His remains were attended by his brother soldiers, and interred with such military honors as were in their power. In testimony of the good desert of the deceased, an unusual number of citizens joined in the procession to the burying ground of the Episcopal Church, where a very animated discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. PAGE, from the following words:—(1. Corinthians x. 12.)—"*Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall.*"

BALTIMORE, July 27.

We hear that CHARLES RIDGELY, Esq. of Hampton, in this county, intends offering himself a Candidate to represent this State in Congress, in the room of SAMUEL STERETT, Esq. who, we are assured, declines serving in the next Congress.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

O D E.

[*Note well—the following is to be sung or said, as occasion may require.*]

SINCE the day we attempted the NATION'S GAZETTE,
Pompolo's dull printer does nothing but fret;
Now preaching
And screeching,
Then nibbling
And scribbling,
Remarking
And barking,
Repining
And whining,
And still in a pet
From morning till night with the Nation's Gazette.

Instead of whole columns, our page to abuse,
Your readers would rather be treated with news;
While wars are a-brewing
And kingdoms undoing,
While monarchs are falling
And princesses squalling,
While France is reforming
And Irishmen storming—
In a glare of such splendour, what nonsense to fret
At so humble a thing as—the Nation's Gazette!

No *favours* we ask'd from *your friends* in the east;
On your wretched soup-meagre I left them to feast;
So many base lies you have sent them in print,
That scarcely a man at our paper will squint:
And now you begin
With a grunt and a grin.
With the bray of an ass,
And a visage of brass.
With a quill in your hand, and a lie in your mouth,
To play the same trick on the men of the south.

One National Paper, you think, is enough
To flatter and lie, to pallaver and puff;
To preach up in favor of monarchs and titles,
And garters, and ribbons, to prey on our vitals:
Who knows but our Congress will give it in fee,
And make Mr. Fenno the grand patentee!
Then take to your scrapers
Other national papers—
No rogue shall go snacks,
And the NEWSPAPER-TAX
Shall be puff'd to the skies
As a measure most wise—
So a spaniel, when master is angry and kicks it,
Sneaks up to his shoe, and submissively licks it.

July 26.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I am a lover of Poetry—The Editor of the National Gazette has given us your character in verse—Turn about is fair play—I send you his, ready done to your hand by a brother Yankee of your's; the author of a paper entitled "Echo"—*It has never been published here—It certainly has great merit; and Mr. Freneau's paper will prove that at least the first part of the last couplet has* GREAT JUSTICE. *Pray give the extract a place in your paper, and oblige, among a thousand others, your friend,* IGNOTUS.

"*SINBAT, the child of *Clio* and of *Trunnion*,
Who reels off verses as she reels off spun-yarn.
Sinbat, whose ardent soul mistook a sail
For the broad feathers on a Muse's tail;
Who really tho't the boatswains whistle-sound
Pegasus whinnying on Parnassian ground;
His quarter-deck the song inspiring mount,
And cans of grog the pure Castalian fount;
Who held for years the pitch-poetic rudder,
Came home from sea, kill'd death, and wed the widow.†
Sinbat, alike well skill'd in either trade,
To flush his vessel's or his master's head:
Sinbat, the author, captain, printer, tar,
The news-boy's poet and the dog of war,
THE BLACK-GUARD's PATTERN, and the great man's fool,
The fawning parasite, and minion's tool."

* *Mr. Freneau's poetic signature.*

† *See a poem entitled* "The House of Night"—*by* SINBAT.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IT was easy to foresee, when the hint appeared in your Gazette of the 25th July, that the Editor of the National Gazette received a salary from the general government; that advantage would be taken of its want of explicitness and particularity, to make the circumstance matter of merit in Mr. Freneau and an argument of his independent disinterestedness. Such a turn of the business cannot be permited to succeed. It is now necessary that the whole truth should be told, and that the real state of the affair should be well understood.

Mr. Freneau before he came to this city to conduct the National Gazette, was employed by Childs and Swaine, Printers of the Daily Advertiser in New-York, in the capacity of editor or superintendant.

A paper more devoted to the views of a certain party, of which Mr. Jefferson is the head, than any to be found in this city was wanted—Mr. Freneau was thought a fit instrument; a negociation was opened with him which ended in the establishment of the National Gazette under his direction.

Mr. Freneau came here at once Editor of the National Gazette, and Clerk for foreign languages in the department of Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State; an experiment somewhat new in the history of political manœuvres in this country: A newspaper instituted by a public Officer, and the Editor of it regularly pensioned with the public money in the disposal of that officer; an example favouring not a little of that spirit, which in the enumeration of European abuses is the continual theme of declamatory censure; an example which could not have been set by the head of any other department without having long since rung throughout the United States.

Mr. Freneau is not then as he would have supposed, the independent Editor of a Newspaper, who though receiving a salary from government, has firmness enough to expose its mal-administration; he is the faithful and devoted servant of the head of a party, from whose hands he receives the boon. The whole complexion of his paper, exhibits a decisive internal evidence of the influence of that patronage under which he acts.

Whether the services rendered by him are equivalent to the compensation he receives, is best known to his employer and himself; there is however some room to doubt. It is well known that his employer is himself well acquainted with the French language, the only one of which Mr. Freneau is the translator; and it may be a question how often his aid is necessary.

It is somewhat singular too that a man acquainted with but one foreign language, engaged in an occupation which it may be presumed demands his whole time and attention—the Editor of a newspaper—should be the person selected as the Clerk for foreign languages in the department of the United States for foreign affairs. Could no person be found acquainted with more than one foreign language, and who in so confidential a trust could have been regularly attached to, in the constant employ of the department, and immediately under the eye of the head of it?

But it may be asked—is it possible that Mr. Jefferson, the head of a principal department of the government can be the patron of a paper, the evident object of which is to decry the government and its measures? If he disapproves of the government itself and thinks it deserving of his opposition, can he reconcile it to his own personal dignity and the principles of probity to hold an office under it, and employ the means of official influence in that opposition? If he disapproves of the leading measures which have been adopted in the course of its administration—can he reconcile it with the principles of delicacy and propriety, to hold a place in that administration, and at the same time to be instrumental in vilifying measures which have been adopted by majorities of both branches of the legislature *and sanctioned by the Chief Magistrate of the Union?*

These questions would certainly be natural—An answer might be left to the facts which establish the relation between the Secretary of State and the Editor of the National Gazette as the text, and to the general tenor of that paper as the commentary. Let any intelligent man read the paper from the commencement of it, and let him determine for himself whether it be not a paper virulently hostile to the government and its measures. Let him then ask himself whether, considering the connection which has subsisted between the Secretary of State and the Editor of that paper coeval with its first establishment, it be probable that the complexion of the paper is contrary to the views of that officer.

If he wishes for a confirmation of the inference which he cannot fail to draw, as a probable one, let him be informed in addition,

1st, That while the constitution of the United States was depending before the people of this country, for their consideration and decision, Mr. Jefferson being in France, was opposed to it, in some of its most important features, and wrote his objections to some of his friends in Virginia—That he at first went so far as to discountenance its adoption; though he afterwards recommended it, on the ground of expediency in certain contingencies.

2d, That he is the declared opponent of almost all the important measures which have been devised by the government; more especially the provision which has been made for the public debt, the institution of the Bank of the United States, and such other measures as relate to the public credit and the finances of the United States.

It is proper that these facts should be known, for if the people of the United States believe, that their happiness and their safety are connected with the existence and maintenance of an efficient National or Federal Government; if they continue to think that, which they have created and established, worthy of their confidence—if they are willing that the powers they have granted to it, should be exercised with sufficient latitude to attain the ends they had in view in granting them, and to do the essential business of the nation—if they feel an honest pride in seeing the credit of their country so lately prostrate, elevated to an equal station with that of any nation upon earth; if they are conscious that their own importance is encreased, by the increased respectability of their country, which from an abject and degraded state, owing to the want of government, has, by the establishment of a wise constitution and the measures which have been pursued under it, become a theme

for the praiſe and admiration of mankind; if they experience that their own ſituation is improved and improving—that commerce and navigation have advanced, that manufactures are progreſſive, that agriculture is thriving—that property is more ſecure than it was—induſtry more certain of a real not nominal reward—perſonal liberty perfectly protected—that notwithſtanding the unavoidable demands upon them to ſatisfy the juſtice, retrieve the reputation, and anſwer the exigencies of the country, they are either leſs burthened than they were, or more equal to the burthen they have to ſuſtain. If theſe are their opinions and their experience, let them know and underſtand, that the ſentiments of the officer who has been mentioned, both as to the principles and the practice of the conſtitution which was framed by them, and has been adminiſtered by their repreſentatives, freely choſen—are eſſentially different from theirs.

If, on the contrary, the people of the United States are of opinion, that they erred in adopting their preſent conſtitution—that it contains pernicious principles and dangerous powers—that it has been adminiſtered injudiciouſly and wickedly—that men whoſe abilities and patriotiſm were tried in the worſt of times, have entered into a league to deceive, defraud and oppreſs them—that they are really oppreſſed and ruined, or in imminent danger of being ſo. If they think the preſervation of national union a matter of no or ſmall conſequence—if they are willing to return to the ſituation from which they have eſcaped, and to ſtrip the government of ſome of the moſt neceſſary powers with which they have cloathed it—If they are deſirous that thoſe which may be permitted to remain ſhould be frittered away by a narrow, timid and feeble exerciſe of them—If they are diſpoſed to ſee the national government transformed into the ſkeleton of power—if they are perſuaded that nations are under no ties of moral obligation—that public credit is uſeleſs, or ſomething worſe—that public debts may be paid or cancelled at pleaſure—that when a proviſion is not likely to be made for them, the diſcontents to be expected from the omiſſion, may honeſtly be transfered from a government able to vindicate its rights to the breaſts of individuals, who may firſt be encouraged to become the ſubſtitutes to the original creditors, and may afterwards be defrauded without danger*—If to national union, national reſpectability, public order, and public credit, they are willing to ſubſtitute national diſunion, national inſignificance, public diſorder and diſcredit—then let them write their acclamations and plaudits in favor of Mr. Jefferſon; let him be the toaſt of every political club, and the theme of every popular huzza—for to thoſe points, without examining his motives, do the real or pretended political tenets of that gentleman moſt aſſuredly tend.

Theſe ſtrictures are made from a conviction that it is important to the people to know the characters entruſted with their public affairs.

As Mr. Jefferſon is emulous of being the head of a party, whoſe politics have ever aimed at depreſſing the national authority, let him enjoy all the glory and all the advantage of it. But let it at the ſame time be underſtood by thoſe who are perſuaded that the real and permanent welfare of the country is to be promoted by other means, that ſuch are the views by which he is actuated.

AN AMERICAN.

* *Such was the advice given to Congreſs by Mr. Jefferſon, when Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, reſpecting the debt due to the French nation—The preciſe terms are not recollected, but the ſubſtance may be depended upon. The poor Hollanders were to be the victims.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

YOUR correſpondent T. L. in your paper of the 1ſt inſt. ſhould have quoted fairly and ingenuouſly. A man once argued on the ſide of Atheiſm, becauſe the words, "*There is no God,*" were to be found in the Scripture, without prefixing, "*The fool hath ſaid in his heart.*" Inſtead of your correſpondent's quotation, which ſtands thus, "Receives a ſmall ſtipend for ſervices rendered as French Tranſlator to the department of State, and *as Editor of a free newſpaper*"---he ſhould fairly have quoted the words as follow, in the National Gazette of July 28---"Receives a ſmall ſtipend for ſervices rendered as French Tranſlator to the department of State, and, as Editor of a free newſpaper, admits into his publication impartial ſtrictures on the proceedings of government, &c."---A man that in quoting another's words, wilfully curtails or wholly miſrepreſents the natural conſtruction of a ſentence, in order to miſlead, will ſoon find himſelf beneath the attention of every candid reader. X. Y.

Philad. Auguſt 2, 1792.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Election of Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

IN this important buſineſs every individual has a common intereſt, and the great object ſhould be to unite in exerciſing the ineſtimable right of ſuffrage in ſuch manner as will be moſt likely to inſure a continuation of the bleſſings we enjoy under an adminiſtration of the beſt of governments.

The happy advantages derived from that inſtitution are evident to the world, and muſt be acknowledged by all ranks of people and by every member of the ſociety, who will compare the preſent ſituation of our country with what it was a few years ago.

It would therefore appear adviſable, all other circumſtances equal, to endeavor by every lawful means to elect ſuch men as are firmly attached to the government and to ſuch meaſures as have been adopted under it for the ſupport and advancement of our true intereſts; and not be ſwayed by the artifices of thoſe who ſtand in oppoſition, and who, diſclaiming all party and antifederal principles and views, are exerting their influence to have ſuch a repreſentation as, it is feared, would join in bringing about an entire change of meaſures, and overturn the whole of the ſyſtem that is now in operation; by which means they would open a new and extenſive field for ſpeculation, and diſturb the peace and quiet of the community for the advantage of a few.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.

The Britiſh Packet for June is arrived at New-York—letters by her were received at the Poſt-Office in this city, Thurſday evening; the packet brings accounts to the 9th June.

French papers from Europe to the 6th June, by Capt. Harding, ſtate—That through the exertions of General C. Lameth, order and diſcipline were likely to be ſoon reſtored in the French army; and 12 of the guilty of the regiment of Colonel-General concerned in the affair of Mons were already ſelected for trial.—That the joy of the emigrants at Coblentz on the ſucceſs of the Auſtrians was exceſſive—they were for marching immediately to the frontiers, perſuaded that every city would open its gates to receive them—t appears they checked their ardour by a little timely reflection.

The National Aſſembly have decreed that the grant of one million a year to each of the king's brothers be ſuppreſſed—their creditors to apply to the National Treaſury. A ſmall affair has happened at Bavey, a body of Auſtrians of 2300 men and 6 pieces of cannon attacked the place on the 17th May; the French garriſon of 80 men ſhewed much courage, and killed and wounded ſome of the enemy—but deviating from the orders given by M. Rochambeau, they were made priſoners of war; the Auſtrians kept poſſeſſion of the town only 2 hours, they then left it carrying away the arms but without plundering it, which the ſoldiers were very deſirous of doing, but were reſtrained by their officers; the place would probably have been immediately retaken, as a large detachment of the French army was put in motion for that purpoſe. Warlike preparations are carried on with great vigor in Berlin—but doubts appear to be entertained by the Court of Vienna, as to the honeſty of the Court of Pruſſia. The declaration of war has produced very different ſenſations at the Hague—the patriots in the ſeven provinces are ſaid to be all in favor of the French—the Stadtholder on the contrary appears deſirous to take part in the war againſt France—but the States will never conſent to it.

The papers received by Capt. Harding, are ſeveral days later than thoſe which furniſhed the materials for the abſtract, from the Centinel. No engagement of importance had taken place in May. In ſuch ſkirmiſhes as had occurred, the French troops ſhewed diſcipline and courage. Some time ſince an account was publiſhed of the defeat of a detachment of M. la Fayette's army, under the command of M. Gouvion, on a foraging party, by an inferior force. That account is far from the truth. It appears that M. Gouvion was attacked by a ſuperior force, but managed a retreat with great ſkill and ſucceſs, having, notwithſtanding the oppoſition he experienced, attained the object of his expedition, with little or no loſs.

Mr. Rochambeau, tis ſaid, retires; nothing however poſitive and concluſive is publiſhed on this head.

Nothing ſaid of the death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.—Under the Vienna head of May 14, we find an account of the death of the Empreſs Dowager of Germany.

Paris was in a ſtate of ſome fermentation the latter end of May. Some proceedings on the exiſtence of an Auſtrian committee (which is yet far from being proved) gave riſe to the fermentation. No actual diſturbance.

Captain Harding, left Havre-de-Grace the 6th of June. American produce at that time was low, and there were pleaſing accounts of plentiful crops all over France.

The ſhip Phœbe, Capt. Juſtice, left Liſbon the 27th June, at which time the Queen was recovering from her late indiſpoſition. Two ſhips of the line, and two frigates were fitting out, that the Queen, accompanied by Dr. Willis, might, in a ſhort voyage, enjoy the benefit of the ſea air.

By the Pittſburgh gazette of 28th ult. we are informed that the Cornplanter and other chiefs who met in council at Buffaloe-Creek, have determined to ſend a meſſage to the hoſtile Indians, and have diſpatched Capt. Henry and three other Indians with it—That Capt. Brady had made a tour of 30 days into the Indian country—from ſome hints thrown out ſince his return, it appears that he could not approach Sanduſky, nearer than within five miles, as there were a great number of Indians in the woods near that place.

The reſult of the ſeveral meetings of the citizens at the State Houſe, reſpecting the characters proper to be nominated as members of Congreſs, and electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, is the appointment of a Committee of Correſpondence to collect information of the ſenſe of the people in different parts of the ſtate on this buſineſs—The committee appointed conſiſts of the following gentlemen, viz.—Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Dr. James Hutchinſon, Hon. James Wilſon, Alexander I. Dallas, John Barclay, Hilary Baker and Jared Ingerſol, Eſq'rs.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, dated Columbia, Kentucky, June 19.

"The Indians from time to time ſteal our horſes—I am clearly of opinion that ſince the firſt ſettlement they have ſtolen horſes to the amount of upwards of 3000l. that is from Columbia alone and its vicinity.

"They now and then kill ſome of our citizens and ſcalp them, or carry them into a horrid captivity. The latter end of April they killed within 3 miles of Columbia a Mr. James Nevil, a Lieut. in our militia—a young man of great worth; they nearly ſkinned his head all over in taking of his ſcalp. The loſs of this valuable member of ſociety was greatly regretted, and was a very ſevere blow to his afflicted mother, who had but a few months before followed her huſband to the grave; and was left with ſeveral ſmall children, leaning and depending in a great meaſure on this her dear ſon—He was brought in and buried with great decency; the Rev. John Smith preached a funeral ſermon on the occaſion. A Mr. Ball was killed or taken priſoner at the ſame time; he has not ſince been heard of. A Mr. Orcut who was in company received two wounds, but got in and is nearly recovered. About the beginning of May 3 men were killed at Dunlap's ſtation—and within a few weeks two men were killed on the road between Cincinnati and Lexington. Three ambaſſadors are ſent to the different Indian nations, to negociate a peace,—a Mr. Gerard, an inhabitant of Columbia to the Shawaneſe—Major Trueman to the Delawares—and Col. Hardin to the Wiandots (as I am informed.) We have as yet no news from them and grow uneaſy on their account.

"The Indians who are priſoners at Fort-Waſhington, behave as I am told with great fortitude and propriety; and are induſtrious in their way, when they can get any thing to do, and ſeem anxious to procure wampum. The Indian Queen is well—a week or two ago Major Trueman aſked her acceptance of a guinea, which ſhe ſeemed not to know the value of; but being informed it would procure her ſo much wampum, ſhe accepted it with becoming gratitude; ſince which their greateſt artiſts have been buſily employed in making a belt of the moſt brilliant kind; after they had finiſhed this, they took a Doctor Brown who is in the medical department, a man of great humanity and goodneſs of heart, who on all occaſions had ſympathized with them in their captivity; and with all the ceremonies of Royalty crowned him King of their nation—after the Coronation the Queen approached and paid him all that homage due to his Majeſty, her rightful ſovereign—after which all the reſt in due order approached and paid their obeiſance. They had procured for him all the Kingly robes in their power, and dreſſed him in the grand belt of wampum they had made."

In the National Gazette of Wedneſday laſt it is ſaid, "ſince the operation of the general government, ſeveral branches of the mechanics and manufacturers, and even the pilots have combined to raiſe their wages on their employers." In the ſame paper it is ſaid that the anti-republicans are thoſe who would ſupport the government upon *manufactures*; it is alſo ſaid in the ſame paper that the *agricultural* intereſt is the only true and ſolid natural baſis of the government of the United States: on all which a correſpondent remarks, that thoſe who affect to ſet up one intereſt in oppoſition to another, under a free government, where all have an equal right to protection, is equally an enemy to both. Can either intereſt flouriſh independent of the other?

It is an old artifice of the enemies of the real happineſs and freedom of our country, to ſow diviſions and create jealouſies between the agricultural or landed intereſt, and the commercial, manufacturing and mechanical; but we truſt the people are too wiſe to be duped by theſe ſelfiſh, partial politicians, or to be thus cheated out of thoſe ſubſtantial bleſſings which depend on unanimity alone.

With reſpect to an enhancement of wages, on the part of the mechanics, &c. if it is a fact, what does it import but this; that money is plentier than it has been; or that there is a ſcarcity of hands, or an encreaſe in the price of ſome of the neceſſaries of life—to which may be added the riſe of rents, occaſioned by the influx of foreigners, and the great acceſſion to the number of citizens, drawn hither in conſequence of this being the ſeat of government? With reſpect to the pilots, it is well known that they have been diſſatisfied with their cuſtomary fees for ſeveral years; grant however that wages are raiſed, what is the natural inference which candor would deduce from the circumſtance? It is this, that the influx of money, ariſing from the demand for our produce, the ſecurity and confidence enjoyed under the government, which has awakened every latent ſpring of exertion and enterprize in the human mind, have created an extraordinary demand for the labor of artizans in almoſt every branch of buſineſs—particularly in this metropolis—and ſhould this be the caſe every where, it is but a more extenſive ſymptom of this general fact, that an exceſs in the circulating medium will uniformly occaſion in *a free country*, an addition to the price of labor in every branch; in a *free country*, I ſay; for it is not the caſe in deſpotic governments, where one even tenor of reward, labor and ſuſtenance, are apportioned to the agricultural, mechanic, and manufacturing intereſts by the hand of arbitrary power.

"*The bleſſed advantages of the government is alone to be found among ſpeculators who are living on the ſpoils of an injured and inſulted people, and among a few needy citizens who enjoy the profits of lucrative offices.*"—See National Gazette of Wedneſday laſt.

The junto have not *explicitly* ſaid in the National Gazette, that the public debt ought to have been annihilated; but tis well known, ſays a correſpondent, that it was and is their opinion; that as the public had the *power*, they had the right to do it: ſome of the enemies of the funding ſyſtem were not ſo deſtitute of principle---they acknowledged the juſtice of the debt; and it is ſaid, projected ſyſtems of their own on various calculations. It is however to be remarked, that none of them, which had the ſemblance of honor for their ſupport, would have precluded ſpeculation; ſome of them would have opened a door to this buſineſs that neither the preſent, or future generations would have ſeen cloſed; others were predicated on a baſis that would have ground the people to powder in their execution, and at the ſame time have damned the public credit forever: one of them propoſed to have paid an higher intereſt than is now paid on the whole debt, and to make *annual* grants for that purpoſe.---Speculation has reaſon to lament that this plan was not adopted. In every ſtage of the buſineſs, the declaimers againſt the ſyſtem which was finally agreed to, have ſhewn their incompetency to manage the finances of this country. As was early predicted, the funding ſyſtem has brought ſpeculation nearly to a cloſe, and in a much ſhorter period than its moſt ſanguine friends expected. The value of the debt in the market is now almoſt, if not quite as ſtationary as bills of exchange; but if the machinations of the new conſervators of our peace, honor and public credit, ſhould prevail, a ſcene of ſpeculation would be opened that would confound the advocates for the dignity of our ſpecies. The people of this country are too ſenſible of the importance of national reputation to ſuffer ſo indelible a ſtigma to be fixed on their character, as would be the conſequence of annihilating the public debt by law. The enemies of the funding ſyſtem know this; and therefore, whatever they may pretend to the contrary, ſpeculation in a debt they are convinced muſt and will be paid, is their object in oppoſing the meaſures of the government. The only queſtion then is, whether that ſyſtem ſhall be ſupported which has proſtrated the power of ſpeculation, by giving a fixed and prompt value to the negociable obligations of the government—or whether, by altering or ſubverting this ſyſtem, we ſhall be put afloat again on a ſea, in which the chances are a million to one, conſidering *who* and *what* will be the conductors, that peace, liberty and ſafety, honor, public faith and credit, will be wrecked together? So much for ſpeculators.---With reſpect to the ſlander on gentlemen in public offices, it is a ſingular combination of ideas to ſay, that needy perſons *enjoy* the *profits* of *lucrative* offices.

It is to the honor of the Supreme Executive, that worth and abilities, independent of adventitious circumſtances, have been carefully ſelected as far as information could be obtained, for appointments, in all parts of the United States. If ſome of them are perſons who were ſufferers in the cauſe of freedom, and in the general calamities which overwhelmed the country previous to the happy change effected by the government, others might be mentioned, whoſe talents would always have given them the firſt rank in their ſeveral profeſſions, and ſecured them a competency, if not an independency.---Such ſtrictures as the quotation are not abuſive---no---by no means---for they are publiſhed in the *Nation*'s Gazette.

☞ *Two Odes received from Correſpondents, on the Ode of Odes—are ſuperceded by the extract in this day's paper.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Pennſylvania,	Harding,	Havre-de-Grace
Phœbe,	Juſtice,	Liſbon
Brig Minerva,	Thompſon,	Cadiz
Catherine,	Trautmer,	Hamburgh
Sally,	Anderſon,	St. Euſtatia
Sloop Hiram,	Gorton,	Providence
Ranger,	Biſhop,	Maſſachuſetts
Polly,	Oſler,	Jamaica

Capt. Anderſon brings accounts, that on 15th July, a gale of wind happened at the Windward Iſlands; it continued 8 hours. That moſt of the veſſels at St. Euſtatia put to ſea. At St. Kitts a large ſhip, not being able to put to ſea, was driven on ſhore, having on board 500 hogſheads of ſugar, which, with the ſhip, were all loſt. And that apprehenſions were entertained of an hurricane.

The Pennſylvania, Capt. Harding, brought 40 paſſengers from Havre-de-Grace, to ſettle in this country, at Sciota.

The Catherine has 130 German paſſengers.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/6
3 per Cents,		12/6
Deferred,		13/6
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	46	per cent. prem.
¼ ſhares,	58	

Letters by the Britiſh Packet mention, that the Engliſh 3 per cents had roſe to 96—and that American Stocks had been low, but had lately roſe, ſix per cents to 110, and 3 per cents to 65 per cent.

☞ The Volunteer Company of Artillery is deſired to meet at the State Houſe, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Auguſt 3. JEREMIAH FISHER, Captain.

N. B. As there is buſineſs of importance to be laid before the company, it is expected every member will attend.

Univerſal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookſellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; ſelected from different Authors, and publiſhed by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men. Met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a ſingle book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to thoſe who take quantities.

Auguſt 4. (eptf.)

TO BE SOLD,

(And poſſeſſion given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to graſs, and there being ſo much meadow, a large ſtock may be raiſed: it is alſo natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept ſtock, will much improve its quality, and be the moſt profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premiſes a handſome two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; alſo, a good barn, with ſtabling, cow-houſe, granary, waggon-houſe, work-ſhop, and ſmoak-houſe. The ſituation is high, pleaſant, and healthy, and affords ſome very agreeable proſpects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-jerſey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the ſubſcriber purchaſed. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, at No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, or at No. 81, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N. B. Stock for the farm may be had of the preſent tenant.

Alſo, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-ſtory Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-ſtreet, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17. (eptf)

Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED,

THAT an Office of Discount and Deposit, be established in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED,

That the 2d Tuesday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Cashier, for the Office of Discount and Deposit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Certificates Lost.

MISSING, *Five New-Jersey Certificates*, signed by *Silas Condict*, viz.

No. 740 for	£. 75	0	0
1978	11	12	9
715	1	0	0
3482	1	4	6
829	0	12	9

The subscriber supposes the above Certificates are stolen. Whoever will discover the Thief, or Certificates, and leave information at the Treasury or Loan-Office in New-Jersey, or in the County Collector's Office at Morris-Town, shall be handsomely rewarded by

Morris-Town, JOSEPH LEWIS.

New-Jersey, July 12, 1792. (12w7w)

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchase and sell on Commission, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Universal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are desired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.l.)

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Druggists, and Families, may be supplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where samples may be seen.

N. B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

WANTED, to go to BOSTON,

A JOURNEYMAN COPPERSMITH, at small work, such as Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Pots, &c.—Good wages and constant employment will be given to a person with good recommendations---a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Editor.

July 25. [ep3w]

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

THE Partnership of HAZARD & ADDOMS, is dissolved;—All persons having demands on that FIRM, are desired to call for settlement, upon EBENEZER HAZARD, at No. 128, North Second-Street—and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to him.

EBENEZER HAZARD,
JONAS ADDOMS.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. (tf)

AMERICAN LEAD MANUFACTORY.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

To be published by Subscription,

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Old Congress,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—

An authentic and *original* collection of

OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.

written during the late war;

And EXTRACTS from the

SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, see Proposals at large.)

Subscriptions are received by the principal Booksellers, and by the Editor,

JOHN CAREY, *No.* 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME VI OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA:

Or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

On a plan entirely new: By which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form

Of distinct Treatises or Systems.

This sixth volume contains, among a variety of interesting articles,

Dioptrics, distillation, diving bell, art of drawing, Dublin art of Dying, theory of the earth and earthquakes, Edinburgh, education, history of Egypt, System of electricity, history of England, engraving, essaying, history of Ethiopia, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with twenty-two copper plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types (cast for the purpose in Philadelphia) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in *volumes* or *half-volumes*; it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole *volume*, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finished are to be paid for on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. In the course of publication will be exhibited above five hundred copper plates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

*** As the very great expence attending the undertaking, makes punctuality of payment indispensably necessary, the publisher flatters himself that the subscribers will be perfectly satisfied with his adhering strictly to his original plan of delivering the books only on receiving payment, agreeable to the conditions of publication.

Subscriptions for the Encyclopedia,

Will continue to be received on the same terms as usual, till the first of September, 1792, when the price will be encreased. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on subscription, by those who have not subscribed before that time.

Those who have subscribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be considered as not having subscribed.

As the subscription will probably be closed by Christmas, such as chuse to be possessors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be disappointed. July 21. eptf

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
(eptO) THOMAS JOHNS. } Executors.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk
to the Commissioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

New-Brunswick Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 2,000 DOLLARS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the drawing of the above Lottery is postponed till the third day of September next—at which time, the Managers are positively determined the drawing shall commence, in Mr. Norman's Long Room, in the City of New-Brunswick.

Tickets are to be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry, where fortunate adventurers may receive their prize-money ten days after drawing. A list of fortunate numbers will be published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

☞ Circumstances unforeseen, and unfavorable to Lotteries, have occasioned the necessity of this further postponement. The Rector and Wardens ask the assistance of their episcopal and other friends, in supplying themselves with Tickets previous to the above day—confident that no Lottery more favorable to adventurers has been offered to the public—the deduction being only 12½ per cent. and not two blanks to a prize.

THE MANAGERS.

*** Letters directed to PETER KEENON, Post-Master, New-Brunswick (post paid) will be immediately attended to.

New-Brunswick, July 25, 1792. (eptS)

SECURITIES.

SOLDIERS, Mariners, and militia men's pay, lands, and claims on the public,

SHARES, in the Banks, in the Canals, and Turnpike Road,

CERTIFICATES, granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies,

NOTES of hand, bills, bonds, and mortgages with or without deposits,

BOUGHT, sold, or negotiated, at No. 2, in Fourth-street below Market-street, by

FRANCIS WHITE,

Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power, of attorney, or by personal application.

PHILADELPHIA. (18w6w)

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7, 1792.

FOR the information of Merchants and the Masters or Commanders of vessels, are published the following extracts from the Law for establishing Post-Offices and Post-Roads within the United States.

In section 10, it is enacted that there shall be charged "for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another by sea, in any private ship or vessel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the same shall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like postage, as other letters are made subject to the payment of by this act."

In section 12, "That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, other than such as are directed to the owner of consignee: but when a vessel shall be bound to another port, than that, at which she may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the said port of delivery, shall not be delivered to the postmaster at the port of entry. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid."

In section 13, "That the postmaster to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master, commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every such letter or packet; and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to the Postmaster-General, who shall credit the amount thereof to the postmaster forwarding the same."

For general information, the 14th section is published, "And be it further enacted, That if any person, other than the Postmaster-General, or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall take up, receive, order, dispatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than newspapers, for hire or reward, or shall be concerned in setting up any foot or horse post, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet shall be carried for hire, on any established post-road, or any packet, or other vessel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general post-office may be injured, every person, so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of two hundred dollars. Provided, That it shall and may be lawful for every person to send letters or packets by special messenger.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10*s*.)

By EBENEZER HAZARD,

128 North Second-Street,

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HISTORY

OF

New-Hampshire,

VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

☞ This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.——Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

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PRINTED AND SOLD BY

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1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6*s*6.

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—— N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

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7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

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12, Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13. The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 5*o*/2---plain, six dollars.

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Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

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BOSTON,

Transacts business in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (ep1m & 12w2m)

RUN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

WANTED—TO RENT,

☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*